



Macalestic

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEBRUARY 1947

ENGINEERS' BALL SET MARCH 8th

Who: YOU and every other engineer at G.W.U.

What: THE ENGINEER'S BALL

When: March 8th, 1947.

Where: Washington Hotel, United Nations Ballroom.

How Much: \$3.00 per couple.

Tickets are now on sale and can be purchased from any member of the Engineer's Council.

This annual event has become a tradition in the Engineering School, a gala occasion, and a pleasant interlude to the engineers' school life, which is a more exacting one than is required in many professions.

The engineer has the sameregarious instinct as other people. He wants to know his fellow students and his professors socially as well as intellectually.

The dance, more than any other event in the school year, gives him that opportunity. Since many of the graduates return for this occasion, old acquaintances are renewed and the engineering profession itself becomes a unit encompassing more than just the present and extending its horizon beyond the University.

And so, to remedy those blues and that tired feeling, Engineers, purchase a ticket (it admits you and your first choice) and we'll see you on March 8th between 9pm and 1 am.

CALENDAR

February

5 Theta Tau - short
Engineers Council

12 ENGINEERS' MIXER

19 Sigma Tau - long
IRE Organisation

26 Theta Tau - long

ENGINEERING SCHOOL RECEIVES \$22,500

Charles H. Tompkins, widely known both here at George Washington and in engineering circles, last month donated \$22,500 to the University for the School of Engineering. Mr. Tompkins has long been interested in the school both as an alumnus and as head of the construction company which has built many of the school buildings. The Tompkins firm is presently building the University Hospital.

Mr. Tompkins attended both Lehigh University and the George Washington University, but interrupted his studies here to do railroad work in the Middle-west. Later he returned to Washington and made his name as one of the leading construction men in the country. In recognition of his outstanding work, the University recently awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering.

ADVANCED SLIDE RULE INSTRUCTION OFFERED

Professor Benjamin F. Cruickshanks has volunteered to spend an hour or two a week for advanced slide rule instruction. He will arrange his hours to meet the needs of the students. The course contemplated will be an informal, non-credit course designed to give more advanced slide rule computations than are possible in the M.E. 1 course.

Students should leave their names in the Engineering School office stating the time they would like the course and what instruction is desired.

Coming at a time when the School of Engineering is badly in need of expanded facilities, Mr. Tompkins' generous contribution for the erection of an engineering building should stimulate others to participate in the needs of a greatly enlarged engineering enrollment. Speculation includes the building of a place to house laboratories for all three engineering schools. It may also include drafting rooms, offices, class rooms, or combinations of these. Regardless of what plan is followed, it would indicate a partial replacement of, and an easing of the strain on existing facilities in Corcoran Hall and the M. E. building. Dean Feiker was unwilling to go any further with speculations in the absence of more complete plans.

(Continued on page 7)

COUNCIL ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

John Slothower, A.I.E.E. Representative, was unanimously elected president of the Engineer's Council at the meeting on Wednesday, January 15th. He is staff coordinator and circulation manager of the Macalestic and is an active member of Theta Tau, A.I.E.E. and I.R.E.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE ENGINEERS' MIXER

Speaker: **Mr. Ed LANDRY**
SAFETY ENGINEER - P.O. DEPT.
Refreshments

8:15 P.M. GOV. IOI
12 February 1947



The MECHELECIV is published monthly by the undergraduates of the School of Engineering of the George Washington University.

Mail may be addressed to the MECHELECIV, c/o Office of the Dean, School of Engineering.

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Deryl Haddox Emanuel Beck
Lincoln Roberts John Le Reche
Matt Polk Charlee Campbell

There is a large amount of compulsion in becoming an engineer. This includes homework, tests and required subjects. Beyond this compulsion however, lies a sign of success: voluntary effort with a desire for more than material gain. We express our gratitude to three new staff members who have shown voluntary effort and interest in publishing the Mecheciv. May this wise investment of their time and energy to their profession lead to a special excellence. We welcome Matt Polk, ME '48; Charles Campbell, EE '48 and Emanuel Beck, EE '49 to our staff.

Ted Nelson thinks being an E.E. isn't such a bad profession, for using his own tools, any E.E. could handle a woman thusly:

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| If you're lonely, | -detector. |
| If she's lovely, | -connector. |
| If she's a wolf, | -resistor. |
| If she comes half way, | -meter. |
| If she goes further, | -conductor. |
| And still further, | -dispatcher. |
| If she's too good, | -transformer. |
| If she's too bad, | -converter. |
| If you're wrong, | -compensator. |
| When she is silent, | -exciter. |
| When too excited, | -controller. |
| When too talkative, | -interrupter. |
| If she's in a hurry, | -regulator. |
| In need of restraint? | -governor. |
| If out of step, | -synchronizer. |
| If too large, | -condensor. |
| In case of war, | -inductor. |
| If she's hungry, | -feeder. |
| If she's a poor cook, | -discharger. |

Letter To The Editor.

The New Deal might be dead politically, socially, and economically but I want to ask for a new deal right here in the Engineering School. Don't get scared—I am saving the curriculum for a later date—I want to talk about the extra-curricula side of the picture.

The complexion of the Engineering School has changed. At night the buildings almost have the air of a morgue. During the day there is a hustle and bustle never seen at GWU. But how does this tie in with the extra-curricula activities? Well, here is my plan—

There should be a complete reorganization of the extra-curricula activities so that the full time student does not have to hang around or return to school for his society meeting. Will this eliminate the night student? No, because my plan calls for WEEKLY afternoon meetings of each society except for the first Wednesday of each month when there should be a joint meeting of all the societies.

At the afternoon meetings the subjects should be of a technical nature, while the night meetings should be of a general nature. Take for instance, the last society meeting. I was interested in the ASME meeting as well as the ASEE meeting and I am sure that members of the other societies could have benefited from the talk on Sales Engineering given at the latter meeting. Furthermore, the idea of having general subjects delivered at the night meetings arose from the fact that night students are exposed to technical matter during the day and only would attend when subjects of a general nature are presented at night.

The Engineers Council would be responsible for setting up the night meetings. This would entail a slight change in the organization of the Council.

There are several reasons for this thinking on my part. One is the fact that attendance at weekly meetings is a must at several technical schools. Carnegie Tech in particular. At these schools credit is given for such attendance, for the administration of these schools

DEAN'S COLUMN

A new engineering building! The details of Mr. Tompkins' generous gift are outlined in another column. There's little to add except to say that he has personally expressed to President Marvin and to the Dean his sincere desire to see the fulfillment of this plan.

Meanwhile, additional equipment, and increased space are being immediately secured and, equally important, we are welcoming to our full-time faculty several additional members whose background of experience will enrich our instruction. Most recently, Associate Professor Ryman and Assistant Professor Lerley have accepted teaching appointments. Professor Ryman has had a long and distinguished service with the Coast and Geodetic Survey, as chief of one of its divisions, a service peculiarly fitting him for taking over the direction of instruction in Surveying, Photogrammetry, and allied fields of Civil Engineering. Professor Lerley is the son of a successful engineer and comes to us as a graduate of the Thayer School of Civil Engineering of Dartmouth and with experience in business and the construction division of the Navy since his graduation. We welcome them to our faculty.

The traditions of the School of Engineering are founded in a deep sense of service to young men who seek to become professional engineers. This dedication to the sympathetic encouragement of solid learning underlies new buildings, new equipment and added instructional staff.

-Dean Felker

feels that these societies are an important part of the curriculum. I sincerely hope that steps such as I have suggested can be taken within the next few months or before the fall term begins.

Alfred H. Barauck

F.A.HOWARD LECTURESHIP SPEAKER: DR. E.H.LAND

Dr. E. H. Land will be the speaker of the annual F. A. Howard Lectureship meeting to be held Monday, March 3, 1947. Dr. Land's subject will be "A New Approach to Industrial Research". As president of the Polaroid Corporation, he is well qualified to speak on the subject since he has done re-

search on polarized light and optics. He has guided a small pre-war research laboratory to the present full sized industry.

Frank A. Howard, an alumnus of the George Washington University has made possible these annual lectures. The first of the series was held last spring.

DR. BUSH SPEAKS TO CITY GROUP

Dr. Vannavar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, spoke to a combination meeting of all the Engineering societies in Washington on January 14th at the Department of Interior auditorium on the subject: Engineering and Government.

Dr. Bush emphasized the fact that research in both fundamental and applied science has outgrown the one-man laboratory and is now big business, largely handled by organized and trained teams or groups. Over a billion dollars was spent on research last year and the government provided more than 50 percent of that.

Since research facilities and trained personnel are extremely limited at the present time, maximum progress is possible only if efficient use is made of existing facilities and if the growth of such facilities and the training of scientific workers is encouraged.

Dr. Bush believes that this can be accomplished only if the government initiates a broad program of research and enters into contracts with university and industrial laboratories for carrying out various phases of the program. Such work can be done best if the government exercises only a very broad control of the projects but leaves the research teams a large amount of freedom in planning and carrying out the work.

One of the largest consumers of scientific research is the "Armed Services" who have organized a "Joint Research and Development Board" as a joint army and navy board with representatives from both services and with Dr. Bush as chairman. It is the duty of this board to plan and coordinate a program of research which is of interest to the War and Navy Departments.

ELONGATION TESTER DEVELOPED

Two new low-stress elongation testers for measuring the stiffness, or springiness, of large and fine copper wire have been developed by the General Electric Co. The large-wire tester measures elongation of wire from 17.9 to 80.8 mils in diameter, and the portable fine-wire instrument tests wire from 3.1 to 17.9 mils in diameter.

The new testers are useful for determining whether a wire possesses the proper degree of flexibility for use in such winding processes as manufacture of coils, and make possible a comparison between wires of the same or different sizes on the basis of elongation.

I.R.E. ORGANIZATION SET EVERYONE WELCOME

The charter meeting of the student IRE branch here at G.W. will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 19 at 8:15 PM in Gov. 101. Policies of the new group will be determined at the meeting and student officers will be elected.

IMPERATIVE THAT THOSE INTERESTED ATTEND

It is imperative that those interested in the IRE attend the meeting. Membership blanks will be available for those who wish them. The major problem to be settled is a meeting plan. It has been suggested that two meetings a month be held if the interest is sufficient. One of these would be a joint AIEE-IRE night meeting on the regular society meeting night, and the other a mid-month afternoon technical session. This afternoon meeting could be turned into a field trip occasionally and a good portion of the time will be set aside for student participation.

Other policies to be under fire are local dues, social activities, programs, and publications. Some would like to see mimeographed copies of each technical session sent out to the members. Also a broad program of social activity is backed by many. The organization will also petition membership to the engineer's council.

The officers to be elected are: chairman; vice-chairman; secretary-treasurer, and corresponding secretary. Also chairman of special committees will be elected. Some of these committees may be special activities, publications, programs, student papers, and social activities. The special activities committee would take care of such worthwhile projects as an experimental station (ham) at the engineering school or an inter-college wire carrier network.

ENGINEERS ARE PEOPLE

BEN SORIN

Ben Sorin, well known to all engineers and especially to the M.E.'s, is a senior in mechanical engineering, and the president of the A.S.M.E.



Ben's boyhood home was in Jersey City, N.J., and he was graduated from high school in 1932 in Ellenville, N.Y. He came to Washington, where he studied aeronautical drafting at Columbia Tech for a year. He then obtained a position with the government as assistant draftsman. Later, he worked for the Navy as an ordnance engineer, designing guns. He came to G.W. night school in 1942. He has

2000 ATTEND MEET

Over 2000 engineers, and scientists and physicists jammed the technical sessions and exhibits of the National Electronics Conference at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago last month.

set such high standards here that he was recently initiated to Sigma Tau, the honorary engineering fraternity.

Ben finds that the ability to budget his time is a very important factor in his successful accomplishments.

Aside from school and work, Ben is kept busy with a variety of interests such as, golf, cards, chess, and, most important, his 8 year old daughter. He likes good music and good books. In high school, he was active in dramatics, having the lead role in two important presentations. He also played basketball, skied, and rode horse-back.

When he graduates in 1948, Ben hopes to organize his own engineering office, composed of mechanical, electrical, and civil engineers. He stresses the fact that the present day engineering curriculum is too short. He feels a minimum of five years, covering a broader field of study and including 4 semesters of public speaking, should be planned. This would keep the engineering profession in the same plane as the medical and law professions.

John LaRache

ALUMNUS INVENTS SUPER CAMERA; AWARD SUGGESTED

Invention of an ultra high speed camera capable of taking pictures at a rate of 200,000 per second by Geary Dillon Miller, '35, has resulted in the recommendation that he receive the Alumni Achievement Award. The recommendation was made by Dr. A. F. Johnson.



By Don Blanchard

The subject of the conversation wherever C.E.'s gather these days is the coming stag party to be held on Saturday, February 8th, at Jack Lane's home. The contest is scheduled to get underway along about 8:00 PM, and early reports indicate a complete attendance of the faithful. Previous parties at Jack's home have been outstanding successes, and this one is shaping up as worthy of a whole basketfull of Hollywood adjectives. (Incidentally, the "books" are laying 3 to 1 on the students to out-gulp the Profs.)

The Chapter took advantage of Professor Fuhrman's offer of a personally conducted tour and went along on a trip to the Dalscarlia Water Treatment Plant and the Alexandria Water Treatment Plant on January 11, 1947. The trip was of especial interest to those juniors and seniors with an eye toward municipal sanitation and water supply as a future career. Last month's joint meeting with the A.S.M.E. proved to be a great success. However, we have an apology to make to the "Mechanics" in regard to the matter of refreshments. Through an oversight (?) on our part the C. E.'s contribution to the "meat and drink" approached zero without limit! We have promised to make just amends for this panhandling in the very near future. (They wouldn't let us out until we did!)

The Winter Mixer is due on the twelfth of February and we hope to see all you good (and bad) Civil Engineers out for the event. Let's all be there and join your society if you have not already done so.

As an engineer with the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) he perfected his camera. Mr. Miller has lectured a great many times and has written numerous articles. Although his projects are many, the major portion of this article will be devoted to discussing the camera.

The camera was developed for visually "slowing down" the rapid combustion in an aircraft engine. It will take ten photographs in the space of fifty millionths of a second. If an object traveling 476 MPH passed before the lens of this camera, it would appear to be at a standstill when projected on the screen. Using stationary film, the camera produces 204 images in successive position during the one thousandth of a second interval between flashes. If you saw photographs of this camera on the screen at 16 frames per second, the duration of events would appear to be 12,500 times longer than the actual time.

The predecessor to this ultra-high speed camera also developed by Mr. Miller uncovered much new information about engine knock. In fact, the existing theories about detonation had to be abandoned. It took photos at the rate of 40,000 per second. However knock often occurred at intervals of fifty millionths of a second which required much higher photographic speed. It was for this specific study that the camera capable of taking 200,000 pictures a second was developed. This new research tool promises a more rapid advance in the solution of the still unsolved problem of the propagation and development of detonating combustion.

Though originally developed for studying engine knock the camera has

TINY TELEVISION DIODE DEVELOPED

Capable of supplying 20,000 volts at 2 pa. in a voltage doubling circuit, a new television rectifier is only 3" long.

Low dielectric losses in the 122 make it suitable for use in circuits using an RF supply.

many other possibilities for high speed investigation. It can be used in all kinds of high-speed airflow investigations. Valves, gears, looms and other high speed industrial machines where an analysis of complicated motion is required are other applications of the Miller camera.

Mr. Miller is now with the Cleveland laboratory of the NACA. The NACA is the owner of his camera and lends models to those who have research work which can be aided by use of the camera.

Briefly, his history up to entering G.W. is as follows. He was born May 19th, 1906 at Edgewood, Illinois and graduated from Parkersburg High School, Parkersburg, Iowa. While taking Machine Design with Dr. Johnson, he began the work on his camera. He graduated with a B.S. in M.E. with distinction.

Emanuel Beck

Mother: Aunt Becky won't kiss you with that dirty face.

Small boy: That's what I figured.

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ACROSS FROM GOV.

KEEPING ALLIANCE WITH SCIENCE

by Leonard Bosin

WRITER STIRS EVOLUTION STEWPOT

What is the future of the human race? Twenty thousand years ago, long after the Jureeic age and the imperial reign of the huge reptilia and carnivora, a frail, awkward biped first appeared on the earth.

This new animal, scattered over the earth and classified as Java, Peking, Cro-magnon, Neanderthal, and Homo Sapiens, was destined to become the dominant and controlling force over all the existing forms of life.



Homo —
not too sapiens

Through the ensuing centuries end up to the present, he has been ever improving his position, and his heritages of thinking ability. His gigantic rivals of hundreds of centuries ago have long become extinct.

Though man has so firmly entrenched himself in the driver's seat, how long will he continue to dominate? Is he not still subject to the superior force of nature and evolution? It appears obvious that unless he can wrestle the very secrets of life and existence from the elements, man is doomed to have a successor.

There are three possible ways as to which man may be succeeded: First, from man himself there may develop a

superior creature. Second, with the aid of geological and natural forces, some little-known or impotent organism may evolve into a dominating form of being. Third, this planet may be invaded by an outside force of superior beings, of which there is a remote possibility.

Speaking of the first method the subjugated Nazi regime of Germany experimented with the idea of developing a superior race through select breeding.

It is difficult to believe that the work of centuries of nature can be accelerated up to this period of a few generations. This process of development would take much time. Some modern fiction writers have depicted this being as having a large head and developed brain, while his body is small and very degenerate physically.

The much-publicized Naval Expedition, now going on in the Antarctic region, may have stumbled upon an



Futuresman?

exciting clue when the super evolution of another creature is considered. A recent news article from that scene has described the discovery of a type of worm-like organism that lives in the ice. This



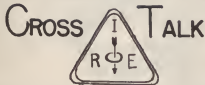
Operation Icicles

organism appears to have a silicon basis of life! This might be the sign of a new silicon evolution which may prove superior to our own.

Considering that we are now living in an ice age (vis. Greenland and the polar ice caps), we may go out on a limb and predict that if the earth goes through another ice age, the evolution of an animal of silicon basis, able to exist easily in ice regions, may become dominant.

Logically speaking, other considerations, such as man becoming extinct or destroying himself by his own weapons, of the destruction of the earth or sun, are extremely remote.

Suggesting the possibilities of man becoming a subjugated race, such as the ape, should cause no immediate concern, unless, at some future time.....



by Larry Brown

How many names are there in the Engineering School? Enough to warrant building and operating a radio station? Would an inter-college radio network be feasible? Is George Washington University going to operate a commercial station in Llaner Auditorium?

There are vital questions to the I.R.E. and vital questions have caused most of the developments in the radio field. "Where can we go now that the 200 meter band is closed?" is one ques-

tion that opened up the whole spectrum of short wave operation. The whole field of radio and electronics has been developed in 40 years. That is pioneering.

Being an R.E. means more than doing homework and passing tests. It means even more than high grades. It means pioneering, and a curiosity that is never satisfied. Why can't a 2nd meter wave be bent around the earth? Can comic rays be used for communication? Have low frequencies reached a limitation? Pioneering is still possible. You can learn what books don't tell end

what professors teach by putting your ideas to work. Don't be afraid to pioneer. Edison was a pioneer. If faced with a problem, meet it. Talk it over with others. Maybe they can help you, but if they laugh, don't give up. We can make ourselves valuable to society and we can make our education a real success by pioneering; by doing more than is required; by building gadgets and making them work. It is not only fun to make one of your gadgets work, it builds self-confidence and it makes a platform upon which success in your occupational field can be built.

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STRUCTURES OF SCIENCE

By Leonard Bosin

The charter of the Smithsonian Institution provides for the diffusion of knowledge among men. An original publication project known as "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" was begun with "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", by Squier and Davis. This has resulted in a long series of publications, based on original investigations and covering all branches of science.

The United States National Museum, a branch of the Institution, has particularly encouraged activities in the fields of anthropology, biology and geology, which entail the collection of specimens and their preservation for scientific study. In this method the museum expanded. The National Institute, a forerunner of the Smithsonian, gave the Institution a large assemblage of specimens, and noteworthy contributions were made by the American and foreign exhibits of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. The increasing collection of specimens and exhibitions caused Congress to appropriate more buildings and funds, until today there are four departments of history, geology, anthropology, and engineering and industries. Although the visitor believes the public exhibits are the important part of the museum, the staff members know that the real object lies in the systematically arranged study collections where fundamental discoveries of new learning are always being made. Here, new life forms are discovered, meteorites and minerals are analyzed, fossils and bones of ancient

animals are fitted together and identified, and remains of extinct humans are studied for comparative measurement and anatomy. All of these results are published in the Bulletins and Proceedings of the Museum. Although the value of the collections has been estimated at more than \$300,000,000, their true value remains in their potentiality for increasing knowledge. Theodore Roosevelt's collection of African animals is among the most popular exhibits in the Natural History Building. Also present are a collection of gems and minerals, reconstructed dinosaurs, life-like groups of American Indians and others, and habitat groups showing wild animals with carefully constructed and realistic backgrounds.

The Arts and Industries Building is particularly interesting. In addition to the historic relics of many great Americans, it contains the original machines or models of many means of transportation, including locomotives, trial airplanes and gliders, stage coaches, automobiles, and carts. There are also several types of machines, such as the steam engine, electric turbines, diesel engines, and inventions including the telephone, telegraph, phonograph, cotton gin, sewing machine, and typewriter.

All of these numerous exhibits and many more are readily accessible to Washingtonians and visitors, and when visiting these buildings, one often stops to wonder at the time, work, and explorations necessary to compile these varied collections.



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Hypo HOLLERIN'S

By Kenneth Folco

"What in ~~my~~ ^{my} do I do with the negatives to protect them and to be able to find them when I want them?"

I wish I could offer a complete, positive solution for this problem. Alas, the problem isn't exactly the same for everyone. I have my own solution partly worked out, but even so I've just gotten around to filing negatives taken a year ago.

Here, however, are a few suggestions. If your pictures are taken with the idea of future marketing, file them according to subject classification. If you use your pictures only to record family progress -- as a photographic diary -- it is best to file them by the date they were taken. If portraits are your forte, file them by the subject's name.

But, whatever system you choose, stick to it. It is also a good idea to number every negative and its corresponding print. The numbers can be consecutive or they can be code groups which serve to classify and identify your negative. For example, in my system, the number ERM 0012 would indicate the following:

EM entertainment

M magic

0001 to 4999, amateur

0012, final identification

File your negatives in glassine envelopes or in one of the other types of negative envelopes as soon as it is dry. The longer it hangs around, the dirtier it gets. If the is for dirtier it gets. If the picture is for possible sale and you don't make a print immediately, file the caption data with the negative, preferably on the negative envelope.

So stop putting it off. A shoebox will do for a filing case. Take care of those negatives now.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

- Unit of transconductance.
- Jewelry hanger-
- Acres
- Vacuum tube
- 440 c.p.e.
- Toward
- Denary
- Electrical Engineer
- Mode of transmission
- Ordinate
- Specific Heat
- Potomacium
- Chair
- Area
- Where Sampson lost his eyes.
- Argentine little Caesar.
- Positive drive device
- Edible Plant
- Strategem

VERTICAL

- Deface
- Enraged
- Unit of length
- Pommel
- Positive negative
- H
- Salt precipitation
- Reverse on
- Clara Bow
- Civil engineer
- Thug
- To delineate
- 1000 lbs.
- Russian ruler
- Part of
- Man's name
- Hymenopterous insect
- Individual
- Component of glass
- American Education Assn.



A Short EE Circuits

by Larry Brown

Now that finals are over and a week of relaxation or relaxation has passed, the EE's can dig into their books and social activities with a new zeal. More Zeal ??? How about an EE banquet? How about an EE dance? How about an EE party, or some EE student papers? Maybe a little more zeal could be used in spots. Maybe we could take examples from Thomas Edison, who was born on February 11, 1847, just 100 years ago. He was a charter member of the AIEE and one of the most zealous men that ever lived.

Just a word of warning to you bachelors: Feb. 14 is Valentine's Day. (Hoping that no word is needed for the hooked males.)

A photo slide rule has been introduced to make possible rapid determination of flash settings. It may be used for either black and white or color.

MEET YOUR PROFESSOR

by John Le Reche

Professor Moses Freedman, one of the younger faces in our engineering faculty, capably conducts two evening courses in addition to his important position with the National Housing Agency. Strictly from Brooklyn, where he attended high school and two years of chemical engineering at the New York City College, Mr. Freedman came to Washington in 1936 to work for the Department of agriculture as a scientific aide. At the same time, he took part time courses in engineering at George Washington and graduated with a B.S. in engineering in 1939. Since his interests lean toward civil engineering, Mr. Freedman obtained a position with the National Capitol Housing Authority, a permanent construction housing agency.

His interests in engineering were demonstrated as a youngster when he had a chemistry laboratory and enjoyed making fire works and stink bombs. He succeeded in gassing himself only once or twice. This led to his activity in the chemistry club in high school, and photography, which is his present hobby.

Mr. Freedman's interest in building will probably lead him to large scale

construction work. He plans to work for a master's degree and do research work on building construction.

The veterans, Mr. Freedman explained, should be warned against buying an overpriced house. Prices are coming down. The general public opinion on pre-fabricated houses is false. They are as good, if not better, than houses constructed by usual methods. They should be called industrialized housing, and in his opinion, it is the most sensible method of building a house.

Mr. Freedman also warned against over specialization. Students should feel they are engineers first, and specialists second. A broad outlook on the field is required today to meet the various problems confronting an engineer. He also stressed the need for an engineering library, and suggested that the various engineering societies should stagger their meetings through the month so that engineering students could be present at any meeting they chose.

Mr. Freedman's free time is well taken up with his hobby and his six year old daughter.

TOMPKINS DONATES \$22,500

(Continued from page 1)

Definite results may be forthcoming from a meeting which is being planned by President Marvin and Dean Feiler. The purpose of the meeting is to consider both immediate and future plans of the School of Engineering. With the projected building off to a good start, new equipment for electrical, mechanical, and civil engineering laboratories are to be solicited. Among those expected to be present, in addition to Mr. Tompkins, are Mr. William James, Chief Engineer of the Ford Motor Co.; Mr. Frank A. Howard, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; and Mr. Alvin J. McNulty, Chairman of the Board of the Packard Motor Co., all alumni of the George Washington University.



Try this on your 'scope!

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FINE FOODS & DELICACIES

"INSIDE FOLSE"

Several readers having asked me about the Folse home life, I asked them up to the fourth floor two cove suits wherein I resided with my uncle and a small roomer whom we affectionately call gopher, perhaps because he is a gopher.

As the expedition trudged slowly past the third landing, one fellow had to turn back, claiming that his nose bled at high altitudes, but the rest of the intrepid explorers readjusted their oxygen masks and galumphed dauntlessly upward.

When they were inside the airlock and the pressure equalized, I asked, "How would you like a spot of tea?"

"How jolly," replied one.

"Divine," quoth another.

"Duhhl!" answered the third, the Mecheleciv editor.

So I passed out small pieces of paper and, with an eyedropper filled with Liptons, I made small symmetrical spots on the paper.

Conversation turned from politics to women to literature to sex to economics to girls to mathematics to... By this time Conversation was quite dizzy and lay down, panting feebly.

"Mr. Folse," said one of my guests, "we believe you are a splendid example of American manhood, superbly intelligent and endowed with great physical prowess."

I bowed deeply, trying to remain inconspicuous as I modestly applauded, whistled, and cheered. He continued: "Therefore we propose a demonstration to prove your qualities to the umbellifers. All you have to do is jump across 21st Street from Corcoran Hall roof to the roof of the Hall of Government."

"Of course," I agreed, sitting down to write my will. "Certainly, I can cross 21st Street from roof to roof in one jump."

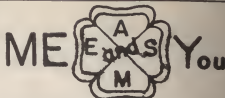
Whereupon we hid ourselves to Corcoran Hall. Of course, we could have walked, but those dasterds insisted that we hide ourselves.

As I looked down, preparing for the great leap, one thought flashed across my mind (Ed. note: mind?). "Egad, what a test ground for a super yo-yo."
(Concluded next month)

THETA TAU

Theta Tau is off to another active semester. On February 1st, Frank B. Weatherbes was initiated at Twin Oaks, after which a bang-up party was held in honor of our new member. This was a big affair as it was the first real get-together of the actives and alumni since the war. A good many faces were seen for the first time in years. As usual, Brother Ritter became entangled with the gelloping dominoes, but little Feabe let him down. Brother Pritchett remained in the same position all night, elbows on the table and dealing them out.

On March 15th, the fraternity will hold the chapter's birthday anniversary initiation, banquet, and dance. All functions will be held at the Continental Hotel. Theta Tau plans to initiate the following engineers: Fremont Jewel, John Deltas, Julian Showkier, Ervan Liljeran, Bill Gaines, Dwin Greig, John Slothower, and Clem Sunday. These men have distinguished themselves by their activities in line of the various engineering societies. Also, they have been judged as capable students and good fellows. Theta Tau expects great things from these men during the coming semester.



David W. Taylor Model Basin, was the site of the last ME inspection trip: The Basin was visited after a film was shown, illustrating some of its functions.

The first step was the wind tunnel room, where a test on a plane simulating a landing was viewed.

Next came the assembly room, where designs are transformed into the actual models. Then came the still-water basins, where models are attached to overhead cranes and towed through the water. A Projectile testing tank was set up in the same hangar-like room that housed the basins.

In the hydraulics structures section a test was being run on a ship propeller. Actually the prop was turning at a high rate of speed, but when viewed under a stroboscopic light it appeared to be turning at a rate of only a few revolutions per minute.

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